

RETURN VOLUNTEER PLAN BALANCE

Will Hardly Be Adopted by
This Congress.

TO COST THREE MILLION

Senate Military Committee Has Already
Reported Adversely Upon the
Nelson Proposition.

Apparently the proposition for creating a volunteer reserve list for surviving officers of the civil war is destined to be shelved for this session of Congress. It would cost the Government from \$3,000,000 up, according to the number of grades that were included in the eligible list, to meet the payments each year.

While the proposition has not yet been taken up by the House Committee on Military Affairs, Chairman Hull has decided to have it given a full hearing within the next fortnight, and the committee is expected to make rather a complete report, discussing the proposal in all its phases. Meantime the Senate Military Committee has decided adversely to the measure for this session.

What Bill Means.

The proposal, backed by the surviving civil war officers, is that everybody who attained the rank of major or brigadier general, by brevet or otherwise, for services during the civil war, shall be eligible to retirement at three-fourths the pay of a captain. Now, at the close of the war about everybody of the grade of captain or higher was brevetted a brigadier, and these would therefore be entitled to the pension.

One of the grounds for objection is that lieutenants would be excluded by such an act, yet below the grade of colonel the army is crowded with officers. The plan is ever put into effect, it will doubtless be broadened to include all commissioned officers. This would add largely to its expense, and postpone the day of its adoption.

Senator Nelson's bill provides that retirement shall not take place before the age of seventy; that no officer who served after the war in the regular army shall be eligible, and that an officer who lost an arm, leg, or both eyes shall be eligible to retirement without reference to the length of his service, while all others must have served at least two and one-half years in order to be eligible.

Next session, or at latest, next Congress, is expected to see a renewal of the effort to secure passage of the act in some form.

ESPEY ACTING FOREMAN OF G. P. O. BINDERY

Public Printer Announces Appointment
to Take Effect Monday—Permanent
Selection After Reorganization.

Assistant foreman of the bindery, Blake Espey, was today appointed by the Public Printer acting foreman of the bindery, to take effect on Monday, the 16th, succeeding Foreman P. J. Byrne.

Espey was warmly congratulated by his friends in the bindery, which included all the employees, on his deserved recognition by the Public Printer. A permanent foreman of the bindery will not be appointed until after Public Printer Stillings has perfected and carried into effect his plan of reorganizing the bindery, which is to so arrange the work that all the work of the bindery can be executed under one roof.

MITCHELL OPENS WAY TO END COAL STRIKE

NEW YORK, April 14.—The frank expression of John Mitchell that he has hopes that the coal strike will be ended by the miners' latest proposals for arbitration is taken generally to mean that the miners' "scale committee" would gladly accept even the "honest" concession in order to avoid a strike.

It was said today that Mr. Mitchell's cheerful utterances could only be construed as a decision on his part that the operators would concede something the miners would accept. The view was further expressed that if, in view of Mitchell's statements, the operators still declined to change their last proposal, it would be because they desired to force a strike in order to smash the union and sell the surplus tonnage of coal now mined.

Information obtained from several sources today indicates that the operators will absolutely decline to make a further concession. Mr. Mitchell leaves today for Indianapolis.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Among changes in the personnel of the Department of Commerce and Labor announced today are the following: Clarence O. McKay, of Louisiana, resigned as storekeeper at the Bureau of Standards; Lewis L. Johnson, of District of Columbia, resigned as Mining Engineer of New Jersey, skilled laborers in the same bureau, resigned; Emma Dix, of Illinois, resigned as Mining Engineer; Census Bureau to accept transfer to the Postoffice Department; Byron F. Abbott, of New York, appointed deputy shipping commissioner at Port Townsend, Wash.; Hilaire Roy, of Michigan, appointed first mate in the light-house service; William J. Taylor, of Michigan, promoted second mate to mate in the same service.

RATS and MICE

Surely Exterminated by Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste.

The only sure exterminator is Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste. It is easy to use and completely rid the house, barn or store of rats, mice, cockroaches, etc.

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste contains a peculiar chemical that causes a burning sensation when swallowed and drives the rats and mice out of the house in search of water, never to return.

Sold everywhere or sent express prepaid on receipt of price. Stearns' Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill. Small size, 25 cents; hotel size, eight times the quantity, \$2.00.

SCORES OF PRODUCERS OF THE NATION

(Continued from First Page.)

lieve in the truth of the attack nor in the honesty of the charges which are attacked; they grow as suspicious of the accusation as of the offense; it becomes well-nigh hopeless to stir them either to wrath against wrongdoing or to enthusiasm for what is right, and such a mental attitude in the public gives hope to every knave, and is the despair of honest men.

To reach the great and admitted evils of our political and industrial life with such crude and sweeping generalizations as to include decent men in the general condemnation means the searing of the public conscience. There results a general attitude either of cynical belief in and indifference to public corruption or else of a distrustful inability to discriminate between the good and the bad. Either attitude is fraught with untold damage to the country as a whole.

The fool who has no sense to discriminate between what is good and what is bad is well-nigh as dangerous as the man who does discriminate and yet chooses the bad. There is nothing more distressing to every good patriot, to every good American, than the hand of greed and selfishness which treats the allegation of dishonesty in a public man as a cause for laughter. Such laughter is worse than the cracking of thorns under a pot, for it denotes not merely the vacant mind but the heart in which high emotions have been choked before they could grow to fruition.

Great Forces for Good.

There is any amount of good in the world, and there never was a time when loftier and more disinterested work for the betterment of mankind was being done than now. The forces that tend for evil are great and terrible, but the forces of truth and love and courage and honesty and generosity and sympathy are also stronger than ever before. It is a foolish and timid no less than a wicked thing to blink the fact that the forces of evil are strong, but it is even worse to fail to take into account the forces that tell for good.

Hysterical sensationalism is the worst poorest weapon wherewith to fight for lasting righteousness. The men who with stern sobriety and truth assault the many evils of our time, whether in the public press, or in magazines, or in books, are the leaders and allies of all engaged in the work for social and political betterment. But if they give good reason for distrust of what they say, if they chill the ardor of those who demand truth as a primary virtue, they thereby betray the good cause, and play into the hands of the very men against whom they are nominally at war.

In his excellent polity that fine old Elizabethan divine, Bishop Hooker, wrote:

"He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favorable hearers; because they know the manifold defects whereunto every kind of regimen is subject, but the secret lets and difficulties which in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable, they have not ordinarily the judgment to consider."

This truth should be kept constantly in mind by every free people who wish to preserve the sanity and poise indispensable to the permanent success of self-government. On the other hand, it is vital not to permit this spirit of sanity and self-command to degenerate into mere mental stagnation. Bad humors and morbidities are not to be allowed to produce, even a sudden acquiescence in evil is even worse.

Present a Period of Unrest.

At this moment we are passing through a period of great unrest—social, political, and industrial unrest. It is of the utmost importance for our future that this should prove to be not the unrest of mere rebelliousness against life, of mere dissatisfaction with the inevitable inequalities of conditions, but the unrest of a resolute and eager ambition to secure the betterment of the individual and the nation. So far as this movement of agitation throughout the country takes the form of a fierce discontent with evil, of a determination to punish the authors of evil, whether in industry or politics, the feeling is to be heartily welcomed as a sign of healthy life.

If, on the other hand, it turns into a mere crusade of appetite against appetite, of a contest between the brutal greed of the "have-nots" and the brutal greed of the "haves," then it is of no significance for good, but only for evil. If it seeks to establish a line of cleavage, not alone between the "haves" and the "have-nots," but also between good men from bad, but along that other line, running at right angles thereto, which divides those who are well off from those who are less well off, then it will be fraught with immeasurable harm to the body politic.

We can by many means and in many ways endeavor to do good, but we cannot do good in the man of capital than in the man of no capital. We cannot do good in the man who exalts because there is a failure of justice in the effort to bring some trust magnate to account for his misdeeds as bad as, and no worse than, the man who is a leader who clamorously strives to excite a foul class feeling on behalf of justice, and who, in the process, is as bad as the other. One attitude is as bad as the other, and no worse; in each case the accused is entitled to exact justice, and the action is a necessary need of action by others which can be construed into an expression of sympathy for the crime.

It is a prime necessity that if the present unrest is to result in permanent good the emotion shall be transferred from the man to the action; that the action shall be marked by honesty, sanity, and self-restraint.

There is mighty little good in a mere spasm of reform. The reformer's counts is that which comes through steady, continuous growth; violent emotionalism leads to exhaustion.

Tax on Great Fortunes.

It is important to this people to grapple with the problems connected with the amassing of enormous fortunes, and the use of these fortunes, both corporate and individual, in business. We should discriminate in the sharpest way between fortunes well-won and fortunes ill-won; between those gained as an incident to performing great services to the community as a whole, and those gained in evil fashion by keeping just within the limits of mere law-honesty. Of course, the amount of charity in spending such fortunes in any way compensates for misconduct in making them. As a matter of personal conviction, and without pretending to discuss the details or formulate the system, I feel that we shall ultimately have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes, beyond a certain amount, either given in life or devised or bequeathed upon death to any individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual; the tax, of course, to be imposed by the National and not the State Government. Such taxation

should, of course, be aimed merely at the inheritance or transmission in its entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits.

Again, the National Government, in some form exercise supervision over corporations engaged in interstate business—and all large corporations are engaged in interstate business—whether by license or otherwise, so as to permit us to deal with the far-reaching evils of overcapitalization. This year we are making a beginning in the direction of serious efforts to settle some of these economic problems by the railway-rate legislation. Such legislation, if so framed, as I am sure it will be, as to secure definite and tangible results, will amount to something of itself; and it will amount to something of itself, in far as it is taken as a first step in the direction of a policy of superintendence and control over corporate wealth engaged in interstate commerce, this superintendence and control not to be exercised in a spirit of malevolence toward the men who have created the wealth, but with the firm purpose both to do justice to them and to see that they in their turn do justice to the public at large.

Honesty No Respector of Persons.

The first requisite in the public servants who are to deal in this public with corporations, whether as legislators or as executives, is honesty.

This honesty can be no respecter of persons. There can be no such thing as unilateral honesty. The danger is not really from corrupt corporations; it springs from the corruption itself, whether exercised for or against corporations.

The eighth commandment reads, "Thou shalt not steal." It does not read, "Thou shalt not steal from the rich man." It does not read, "Thou shalt not steal from the poor man." It reads simply and plainly, "Thou shalt not steal." No good whatever will come from that warped and mock morality which denounces the misdeeds of men of wealth and forgets the misdeeds of the poor; which denounces the dishonesty of the rich and forgets the dishonesty of the poor; which denounces the dishonesty of the rich and forgets the dishonesty of the poor.

The only public servant who can be trusted honestly to protect the rights of the public against the misdeeds of a corporation is that public man who will just as surely protect the corporation itself from wrongful aggression. If a public man is willing to yield to public clamor and to the pressure of the moment, he is not fit to be a public man. If he may be set down as certain that if the opportunity comes he will secretly

and furiously do wrong to the public in the interest of a corporation.

But, in addition to honesty, we need sanity. No honesty will make a public man useful if that man is timid or foolish, if he is a hot-headed zealot or an impracticable visionary. As we strive for reform we find that it is not at all merely the case of a long uphill plod. On the contrary, there is almost as much in the way of the reform as there is in the way of the reform. The men of wealth who today are trying to prevent the regulation and control of their business in the interest of the public by the proper Government authorities will not succeed, in my judgment, in checking the progress of the movement. But if they did succeed they would find that they had sown the wind and would surely reap the whirlwind, for they would ultimately provoke the violent excesses which accompany a reform coming by conquest instead of by steady and natural growth.

Dangerous Opponents of Real Reform.

On the other hand, the wild preachers of unrest and discontent, the wild agitators against the entire existing order, the men who act crookedly, whether because of sinister design or from mere puzzleheadedness, the men who preach destruction without proposing any substitute for what they intend to destroy, or who propose a substitute which would be far worse than the existing evil—all these men are the most dangerous opponents of real reform. If they get their way they will lead the people into a deeper pit than any into which they could fall under the present system. If they fail to get their way they will still do incalculable harm by provoking the kind of reaction, which in its revolt against the senseless evil of their teaching, will endrope more securely than ever the very evils which their misguided followers believe they are attacking.

More important than aught else is the development of the broadest sympathy for the welfare of the whole people.

The welfare of the wageworker, the welfare of the tiller of the soil, upon these depend the welfare of the entire country, their good or evil, their strength or weakness, their good or evil, must be the prime object of all our statesmanship.

Every man must strive to secure a broader economic opportunity for all men, so that each shall have a better chance to show the stuff of which he is made. Spiritually and ethically we must strive to bring about clean living and right thinking. We appreciate the things of the body are important; but we appreciate also that the things of the soul are immeasurably more important.

The foundation stone of national life is, and ever must be, the high individual character of the average citizen.

TRIP TO BALTIMORE BY ELECTRIC CAR CREATED IN FIRE

Several Hundred Die in Baltimore Stables.

From the Treasury building to Baltimore in one hour and twelve minutes by electric car is the schedule proposed to be put into effect when the new Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington Electric Railroad begins operation.

The trip to be made in sixty-four minutes by a state-of-the-art electric car, the only one of the latest and most improved type.

The route to be traversed will be over the Fifteenth and H street line to Fifteenth and H streets northeast, where a transfer will be made to the new road.

It is proposed to put a fifteen-minute schedule into effect at the beginning. Should such a schedule not prove satisfactory it will be shortened or extended to suit the bulk of traffic. It is the present intention to run the new road on a schedule of fifteen minutes.

A contract between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the company building the new line is about to be put into effect. The document will bear date of March 1, 1906.

The signing of the contract is intended to mean the speedy completion of the new road. One feature of the contract remains to be agreed upon, that is whether the Washington Railway and Electric Company is to furnish power for the new company. Failure to agree upon this feature, however, will not, it is said, impede the ultimate realization of the project.

The running schedule of one hour and twelve minutes from the Treasury Department to Baltimore will include stops. This schedule, the electric railway project, will make the new road a close competitor to the steam railroad. Considering the liberal transportation rates in the new road, it is able to offer inducements to the people of Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington to use the new road.

The new road cannot hope to compete with the steam roads in the matter of speed.

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Maybe You'll Beat It On the Horse Special

Hard-Luck Track Followers Have Chance to
Get Away From Benning Today—English
Betting Man Arrives.

One of the fantastic features of the "betaway," which is due at Benning today, is the special horse train over the Pennsylvania railroad, for the accommodation of horses and trainers bound for Aqueduct, L. I., the scene of the next race meeting on the metropolitan calendar.

This train is not to be confounded with the Cavanaugh special, which runs from the downtown station, with a load of passengers, with prepaid tickets in hand, for it is different, inasmuch as it leaves the tracks in the evening, with considerable more passengers aboard than there are tickets. It is the cap and climax of the "betaway," this horse train from the Benning stables, for here the bold adventurers of the turf and the romance of following the ponies come out in bold relief.

Horses Leave at 8:30 P. M.

The "horse special" will draw out about 8:30 o'clock tonight, and at that time will be enacted an interesting little drama from real life. Many the race follower came here from New Orleans and the California, bearing the proud banner which comes of a fat pocket, to Aqueduct, poor, shorn, and humble as the spring lamb. To get a free ride North as an "extra" helper in one of the horse cars will be a piece of luck for the imperious gentleman of a month ago. Then there are hundreds of votaries of the fickle life of the racetrack who came to town early in the winter, after a winter of privation and vicissitude, to return now by the special, seated in a parlor chair.

Right after the last race the owners and trainers will start to load out their horses and soon a bewildered army of small boys and men will be seen swarming along the railway siding drawn from the four quarters of the course. Each car is allowed one man to every two horses and no car more than four men. You can sit comfortably ten hours of thoroughbred stock into the ordinary "extra" arranged long before the hour of entertainment and then comes the accommodation of the "dead ones" who must "beat it" back to New York.

Beating It Back.

They are a wily lot. As the horses are led into the cars they sneak in and under the straw piles, where they sometimes stay until the train is speeding far

beyond the confines of the yards and out into the open country. Then comes the moment in which to extend self-congratulations on the success of the ruse and to take a nip of fresh air. The little stable boys crawl up in the fore part of the car stall under the mild eyes of the race horses munching their oats and are safe. The larger men like the straw pile. To this class of travelers yard-men with the pitchfork is a thing of terror. The "horse special" carries a motley crowd, the life stories of most of them being worthy of a place in fame alongside the adventures of Billy Baxter. At last the tide of American invasion of the British turf is turning and now the smart brothers of the sport from across the briny are quietly coming into the metropolitan racing field. This is interesting and also formidable, for it is well known that nowhere in the world can there be found a sharper player than the English turf operator. When in America last autumn, "Danny" Maher predicted this early in the season, the prophecy is finding a fulfillment.

Englishman Arrives.

S. Abe Meehon, the celebrated Manchester turfman and betting man, arrived in the Benning ring yesterday, and in a jiffy the news of his presence became noised about, for Meehon is a spectacular operator, and is noted for going a long way on the other side whenever he likes a horse. Also Meehon, like George Edwards and others of the London theatrical colony, is popular with American visitors to the metropolis. After having done shaking hands with the local turf men yesterday afternoon, Meehon announced his intention of staying this season in America. "I intend to race a few horses with the rest of the boys, and to stay as long as they will let me," he remarked when seen by The Times man in the ring.

Meehon is compact of stature, and of decidedly pleasing address. He is a millionaire in his own right, and one of the famous English clothing manufacturers of Manchester.

He is rather quiet in dress and manner, and totally unlike the proverbial racetrack plunger. Late yesterday he purchased from D. S. Rodgers the two-year-old unnamed Orlando filly, which has been working well of late. An hour after paying over a check of \$2,000 for her, Meehon had her registered with the Jockey Club as "Bliss Lister," out of compliment to the future Mrs. Meehon, a Miss Lister, of Manchester. Meehon and his secretary are at the New Willard.

FEDERAL OFFICERS UNDER ARREST HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

As House Journal Stands Corrected Appropriation Only Passed by Narrow Margin of One.

Members of Congress who favor the appropriation in the postoffice bill for a fast mail service through the South were given a genuine scare in the House this afternoon when by corrections of the Journal the majority of three by which the appropriation was passed was cut down to one. After the Journal was finally corrected the vote on the fast mail proposition stood 97 for and 96 against.

As soon as the Journal was read Mr. Stevens said that he was recorded as voting in favor of the appropriation, when as a matter of fact he was not in the House at the time that vote was taken. Mr. Stearnson of Minnesota said he noticed that Mr. Hedge was recorded as voting in favor of the appropriation whereas he knew Mr. Hedge had not been in the House when the vote was taken.

At this point friends of the appropriation began to look for trouble, and this was emphasized when eight or ten members sprang to their feet asserting that they wanted to correct the Journal also. It developed, however, that they only wished to correct minor errors, and the appropriation was saved. The House then proceeded with the pronunciation of eulogies on dead members.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Howard A. Brockway, Baltimore, and Katherine E. Bradford, District of Columbia.

William S. Hetherington, of Philadelphia, and Jean A. Knolly, District of Columbia.

William B. Myers and Sarah E. Barker.

John D. Ballinger and Daisy M. Jarvis.

Louis K. Sunderlin and N. Isabel Culley.

John E. Todd and Lucy L. Elliott; both of Cherrydale, Va.

Fred Link, New York City, and Annie Southcomb, District of Columbia.

Lawrence H. Farenor and Bertha A. Cook.

Walter W. Shippard, Baltimore, and Gertrude A. Wilhelm, New Freedom, Pa.

Maryns D. Beland, District of Columbia, and Sarah M. Shaw, Burnt Mills, Md.

William T. Bossell and Lillian B. Davis.

SHOT MOTHER-IN-LAW
AND A POLICEMAN

NEW YORK, April 14.—Policeman Louis R. Matthews, of the New Brighton station, S. I., was shot early today in a pistol duel with Henry Ball, whom he was trying to arrest at Mariners' Harbor, S. I., for the shooting of his mother-in-law. The bullet went through the policeman's left forearm, shattering the bone, and he may lose his arm.

Nibble Grape-Nuts

When a bit hungry.

Solid Strength and Comfort

"There's a Reason."

Suits to Order, \$25 and Up

Certain Clothes, like men, convey the impression of expensive exclusiveness, particularly true of the clothes we are making this season.

Although our prices touch the pocketbook lightly we make clothes that have the "exclusive look" and "snappy expression" that only skilled workmen can produce.

"The Lambert" sack coat, our exclusive style, has become very popular with "smart" dressers.

Suits to Order, \$25 and Up

DEAN, James M., Specialist, 708 13th St. N. W.

I examine eyes by the latest methods, catering especially to difficult cases. 14 years' practice. No extra charge for examinations. Call and get booklet free.

Easter Monday Special!

\$350 Upright Piano, Carefully Used

\$160 Monthly

\$5 Monthly Payments

Nice stool, scarf, one year's tuning, and free delivery included.

F. G. SMITH PIANO CO.

BRADBURY BUILDING, 1225 Pa. Ave.

At EVANS, the Reliable Druggist, 922 F St. N. W.

FREE! FREE!

One Month's Free Treatment

AGREAT CATARRH CURE

National Vaporizer and Vapor-ol

Above cut shows lady applying the healing, soothing and curative properties of Vapor-ol through the National vaporizer. It is the one safe, sensible cure for catarrh, asthma, and all diseases of the breathing organs. You begin to improve from the first treatment, and the good effects are lasting. National vaporizers and vapor-ol treatments are fully guaranteed by us. See the demonstrator there today. She can only be in Washington a few days longer, and will be glad to give you a free treatment.

EVANS DRUG STORE, 922-924 F St. N. W.

We are showing the most correct

SPRING STYLES

In Men's Suits and Top Coats

from the House of Kuppenheimer

and other famous makers,

\$10 to \$35

I. GROSNER

Outfitter to Men

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PAINTS, OILS, AND HARDWARE

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